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砂発明の名称

ドライバー内蔵液晶パネル

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1.発明の名称

ドライバー内蔵液品パネル

2 特許的求の範囲

(3) シール材によって労止された前配配動図路 . 旬域に、パネル投示領域と同一の被品を対入する

ことを特徴とする物質制象の戦略第1項記録のド ライバー内閣被益ベネル。

(3) シール材によって射止された的記配助回路 質似に、不器性気体を射入することを特徴とする 特許編束の範囲卸り賃息数のドライボー内証表品

3.発明の辞職な証明

[童類上の物用分野]

本発明は、ドライベー内以アクティブマトリックス 当板と対向 電板超板と液晶からなるドライベー内 変数 基ペネルの 物数に関する。

[従来の投行]

アクティブマトリックス超板において、脚本な 他にアータを答さこむ非親形衆子として絶縁ゲート型トランジスターをたけ離腹トランジスターを 別いる場合、同一遊板上に駅勢向路を内裂することが可能である。

第2回は、適明過量器収上にマトリックス状に

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配置された被膜トランジスクーと同辺眼動図路から情味された被仏状示別ドライバー内がアクティブマトリックス劣似の概式図である。1(0、~0m)は、タイミング観となるケート観、2(5、~5m)は、ゲータ線となるソース酸であり、その交点に配置された視膜トランジスター5により、データを動業を配置するができる。5位は、タイミング機能の固定にはいる。5位はであり、この図では所調整動の場合を示している。

第3 図は、従来の逸遊型ドライベー内設被品が キルの破裂瞬間図(α)と平衡四(Δ)である。 送明低键基板7上に輝設トランクスターを用いて 電影電極を有するベキル設於領域8とタイミング 離影動図約5とデータ観影動図約6と明辺登録所 調子9を形成する。シールは10を用いて対向後 明世種11を存する対向透射器板12と出版1 アマトリックスと配動図路を形成した出版1 カンテモ 着し、対入口13より設品14を割入したのち割 出して液晶ベネルが光成する。この場合、原辺配

遊が発生するため、多くの修正をする場合因並である。また影動回路の起動な正が高い場合、対向 な種との場形が存に液晶に散凝的に印加されるため、製品の劣化が影動回路上に発生し、ベネル安 派倒続まで無影響を及ばすという問題点を有する

そこで本苑切はこのような問題点を解決するもので、その目的とするところは、耐視性を保持し、ライン切断修正が容易で、正説印加による被品劣化がなく、留号の伝播遊覧の少ない、ドライベー内型被基ベネルを提供するところにある。

「問題点を解決するための手段)

本苑明のドライバー内閣数品パネルは、シール 対が、観光からなるパネル製米包域と配動団路観 域を独立に封止することを特徴とする。

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本発明によれば、シール材により、パネル要示 領域と駆動解路前数を発金に分離することによっ 助山路は超川秋瀬になるので、あらかじめベシャ ーション艇 1 5 を形成しておくか、ベネル完成後 にモールド等を難して被握しないと延迟による第 なが弘助国路内に発生する。

第4回は、前記耐湿性を向上させた解散の断面 図(。)と平面図(4)であり附近脳動回路を 品中にとじこめているのが特徴である。液晶内は 木分がほとんどないため、パッペーション鍼をつ ける必要がなく耐減性の関単は十分解決できる。 のである。

[疫財が解決しようとする問題点]

しかし、解述の従来技術では、液晶の跨域本が 1 6 ぐらいと比較的大きいため、駆動図路内の設定の 一般の容量が激しく増えるため、動作スピードが はなり選正なはサが伝播しないという関照点をを 生する。また、仮に駆動図路の片側が不良のため 、配針を切断する必要が生じた場合、レーザー光-製 無にてライン切断をするのであるが、切断時に

(災脳災)

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または被晶等を封入する。同一の被晶を封入する 場合には、内側のシール材の四級の一部を切って おき、パネル表示値域と斟劇回路質域をつなけて ... おけば、対入口はひとつで代用できる。脳助回路 保険に對入する材料は、放品よりは、登集等の不 括作ガスの万がささる。また本英麗例の図では、 パネル炎原則はと認動回路領域のシール材を一層 で兼用した構造になっているが、全く独立にシー ルがでおおってもよいことは引らかである。

また本典施的は、法明絶縁患板上に静設トラン **ジスターを形成した過過型のドライバー内部推基** バネルを例にとっているが、シリコンウェハー上 にH03トランジスターを形成して、反射斑とし て使うドライバー内護被益パネルの場合にも選用 できる。

[発明の効果]

以上述べたように本発明によれば、次の効果を

(1) 耐湿性が確保できるため、配額の磁盘を型

断証回(a)と平函図(b)である。

第4回は、従来の駐削回路をベネル構造の内に 配貸した透過量ドライバー内護板品パネル構造の 耐通図(4)と平面図(4)である。

- 1……タイミング解(ゲート線)
- 2 …… データ船(ソース袋)
- 5 ……弾膜ミランジスター
- 5 ……タイミング級単鉛国路
- 6 …… データ酸脳動詞路
- 7 … 一进助的单据领
- 8.……パネル設示領域
- 9 … … 南亚娅曼用烟子
- 1 1 … 对网络明证器
- 1 2 … 対向進明基板
- 13 "被品数入口
- 1.5 … バッシベーションがまたはモールドダ
- 1 6 一脳動画脳面原型用の對入口

じない。

- (4) パッシベーション酸を被ふくする工程がい らないため工品短期ができる。
- (3) 慰媳回路内の信号の盗正な伝播が行なわれ 伝播延延が少ない。
- 駆動回路内のウィン切所修正が容易である
- ベネル製示領域の被品に、品質労化を生じ
- (6) シール材質域が多少物えるが、工程数は周

4.四回の簡単な説明

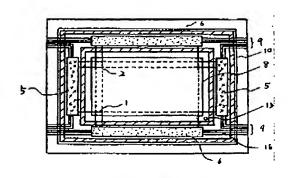
毎1回は、本発明の過避盟ドライベー内閣故島 ベネル解避の一実施例を示す所面図(a)と平成

那2回は、彼益ペネルのドライバー内臓アクチ ィブマトリックス基板の負式包である。

節3回は、従来の斟酌回路をパネル構造の外に 配置した高温度ドライバー内温度なべまん塩かの

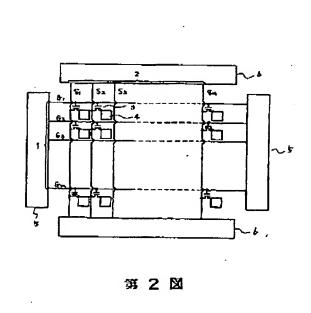


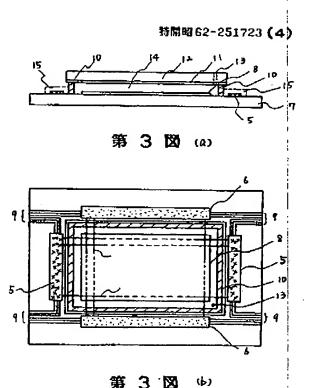
第 1 図

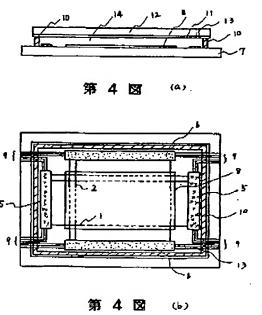


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(54) Title of Invention

Liquid crystal panel having drivers therein

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SPECIFICATION

Title of the Invention
 Liquid crystal panel having drivers therein

2. Scope of Claim for Patent

(1) A liquid crystal panel having drivers therein constructed in such a manner that liquid crystal is interposed between an active matrix substrate having drivers therein which has a plurality of data lines and a plurality of timing lines which perpendicularly intersect, in which a non-linear element and a pixel electrode that is switched by said non-linear element are provided at each cross point of said data line and said timing line, and in which driving circuits for at least one of said data line and timing line are formed on the same substrate, and an opposite electrode substrate which faces to said substrate in parallel, characterized in that a panel display area constructed by

pixels and an area for said driving circuits individually sealed by a sealing material for sealing the liquid crystal.

- A liquid crystal panel having drivers therein according to claim 1. characterized in that the same liquid crystal as that in said panel display area is enclosed into said driving circuit area sealed by the sealing material.
- A liquid crystal panel having drivers therein according to claim 1, characterized in that inert gas is included into said driving circuit area sealed by the sealing material.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention [Industrial use of the Invention]

The present invention relates to a structure of a liquid crystal panel having drivers therein, comprising an active matrix substrate having drivers therein, an opposite electrode substrate, and liquid crystal. [Prior Art]

When an insulated gate type transistor or a thin film transistor is used as a non-linear element for writing data onto a pixel electrode, a driving circuit can be built on the same substrate.

Fig. 2 is a schematic diagram of an active matrix substrate having therein drivers for liquid crystal display constructed by thin film transistors arranged in a matrix manner on a transparent insulating substrate and peripheral driving circuits. Reference numeral 1 (G1 to Gm) denote gate lines serving as timing lines and reference numeral 2 (S1 to Sn) denote source lines serving as data lines. Data is written into each pixel electrode 4 by each thin film transistor 3 arranged at its cross point. Reference numeral

5 denotes a timing line driving circuit and reference numeral 6 denotes a data line driving circuit. The diagram shows a case of a both-side driving.

Fig. 3 shows a schematic cross sectional view (a) and a plan view (b) of a conventional transparent type liquid crystal panel having drivers therein. A panel display area 8 having pixel electrodes by using thin film transistors, timing line driving circuits 5, data line driving circuits 6, and peripheral connecting terminals 9 are formed on a transparent insulating substrate 7. An opposite transparent substrate 12 having an opposite transparent electrode 11 and the substrate 7 on which the active matrix and driving circuits have been formed are adhered with a pressure by using a sealing material 10, liquid crystal 14 is enclosed from a sealing port 13, and the sealing is completed, so that a liquid crystal panel is completed. In this case, since peripheral driving circuits are in an exposing state, corrosion occurs in the driving circuits due to moisture unless a passivation film 15 is previously formed or the covering is performed by executing a molding or the like after completion of the formation of the panel.

Fig. 4 shows a cross sectional view (a) and a plan view (b) of a structure in which the moisture resistance is improved. The structure is characterized in that the peripheral driving circuits are sealed up in the liquid crystal. Since there is little moisture in liquid crystal, it is unnecessary to form the passivation film, so that a problem regarding the moisture resistance can be solved. [Problems sought to be Solved by the Invention]

In the above-mentioned conventional technique, however, since a dielectric constant of liquid crystal is equal to about 10 and is relatively large, a capacity between wirings

in the driving circuits or a capacity between the opposite electrode 11 and wirings in the driving circuits remarkably increases, so that a problem that an operating speed is delayed and a proper signal is not propagated occurs. When it is necessary to cut the wirings due to inferiority of one of the driving circuits, a line-cutting is performed by a laser beam. Since bubbles occur at the time of the cutting, when a correction of a large amount is performed, it is difficult. When a driving voltage of the driving circuit is high, a voltage with the opposite substrate is always applied as a direct current to the liquid crystal. Therefore, a deterioration in liquid crystal occurs on the driving circuits, so that there is such a problem that a serious influence is also exerted onto the panel display area.

The invention intends to solve the above-mentioned problems. It is an object of the invention to provide a liquid crystal panel having drivers therein in which moisture resistance is held, a line-cutting correction is easy, there is not a deterioration in liquid crystal that is caused by applying a direct current, and a propagation delay of signals is little.

[Means of Solving the Problems]

A liquid crystal panel having drivers therein according to the invention is characterized in that a panel display area constructed by pixels and a driving circuit area are individually sealed by a sealing material.

[Operation]

According to the invention, there is an advantage that by completely classifying a panel display area and a driving circuit area, a sealing material of the driving circuit area can be freely selected. For example, when inert gas is included, a line cutting correction by a laser radiation is easy, moisture resistance is good, and a propagation delay of signals is little. When the same liquid crystal as that in the panel display area is used, the propagation delay of signals increases. However, even when a deterioration in liquid crystal on the driving circuits due to the DC applying occurs, there is no fear that the liquid crystal is diffused into the panel display area. Even when the line cutting correction is performed by a large amount and bubbles occur, there is similarly no case where the liquid crystal is diffused into the panel display area, so that there is an enough effect in case of a low frequency driving circuit.

[Embodiment]

Fig. 1 shows an embodiment of the invention and shows a cross sectional view (a) and a plan view (b) of a transparent type liquid crystal panel having drivers therein. Different from the conventional diagram, a sealing material 10 is arranged so as to be doubled. Liquid crystal is introduced from the sealing port 13 into the panel display area 8. Inert gas is included from a sealing port 16 only for the driving circuit area into the driving circuit area. In case of sealing the same liquid crystal. when parts of four corners of the sealing material on the inside are cut and the panel display area is connected to the driving circuit area, one sealing port can be substituted for another one. As a material to be sealed into the driving circuit area, inert gas such as nitrogen is superior to liquid crystal. In the diagram of the embodiment, although the structure constructed in such a manner that the sealing material of one layer is used for the panel display area and driving circuit area is used, it

is obviously understood that it is also sufficient to completely individually cover by the sealing material.

In the embodiment, although the transparent type liquid crystal panel having the drivers therein in which the thin film transistors were formed on the transparent insulating substrate has been described as an example, it can be also applied to a case of a liquid crystal panel having drivers therein in which MOS transistors are formed on a silicon wafer and which is used as a reflecting type.

[Effects of the Invention]

As described above, according to the invention, there are the following effects.

- Since the moisture resistance can be assured, no corrosion for wirings occurs.
- Since a processing step of forming a passivation film is not needed, processing steps can be reduced.
- A proper propagation of signals in the driving circuit is executed, so that a propagation delay is little.
- (4) A line cutting correction in the driving circuit is easy.
- (5) No deterioration in quality of liquid crystal in the panel display area occurs.
- Although a sealing material area slightly increases, the number of processing steps does not increase.

4. Brief Description of Drawings

Figs. 1 shows a cross sectional view (a) and a plan view (b) showing one embodiment of a structure of a transparent type liquid crystal panel having drivers therein of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a schematic diagram of an active matrix substrate having drivers therein of the liquid crystal

panel;

Fig. 3 shows a cross sectional view (a) and a plan view (b) of a structure of a conventional transparent type liquid crystal panel having drivers therein in which driving circuits are arranged outside of the panel structure; and

Fig. 4 shows a cross sectional view (a) and a plan view (b) of a structure of a conventional transparent type liquid crystal panel having drivers therein in which driving circuits are arranged in the panel structure.

- 1... Timing line (gate line)
- 2... Data line (source line)
- 3... Thin film transistor
- 4... Pixel electrode
- 5... Timing line driving circuit
- 6... Data line driving circuit
- 7... Transparent insulating substrate
- 8... Panel display area
- 9... Peripheral connecting terminal
- 10... Sealing material
- 11... Opposite transparent electrode
- 12... Opposite transparent substrate
- 13... Liquid crystal sealing port
- 14... Liquid crystal
- 15... Passivation film or molding material
- 16... Sealing port only for driving circuit area

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